THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1865. NO. 28.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

Troops Removed from the Valley.

The Rockingham *Register*, of Friday, says:

The last of the Federal troops—a small detachment—which had been stationed in this part of the Valley, left Harrisonburg early on Thursday morning of last week, for Columbus, Ohio, where they are to be paid off and mustered out of service. This detachment was accompanied out of the Valley by the balance of Col. Butterfield's command, which had been stationed at Rude's Hill and at one or two other points in the Valley below us. The people of the Valley accept the removal of these troops as an additional evidence that the Government have increased confidence in their integrity. The Government can trust our people fully. A more upright, honest faithful law-abiding people than the citizens of this great Valley, have no existence anywhere.

Labor.

The same correspondent furnishes the following:

Every effort is now being made to secure white labor. I wrote you some days ago about the arrival of one hundred Swedes. Since that arrival the company for their importation has extended its sphere, and thousands are now to be imported instead of hundreds. A company is now being formed to import Englishmen, and Mr. John Perry, of Ashland, an Englishman, is to undertake the management of the scheme. All these laborers get $15 a month and are found, just what the negroes got who have struck for higher wages.

A Georgia Preacher at the Cooper Institute.

The Rev. R. A. Howland, of the Georgia Conference Methodist Episcopal Church South, preached Sunday last in the lecture room of the Cooper Institute to a congregation comprising some three or four hundred persons, principally Southerners temporarily sojourning in this city. Mr. Howland is a young man, eloquent, and with a fine delivery, fluent and facile in expression. He took as his text, "The will of God abideth forever," to the subject matter of which he confined his discourse, eschewing any reference whatever to the late war politically, or as the same has affected church to which he belongs.—*N. Y. papers.*

Serious Riot among Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A riot occurred among some members of the 47th regiment whilst waiting at the Battery Barracks to-day to be conveyed to Hart's Island. Stones, clubs and muskets were freely used. The efforts of the officers to quell the disturbance proving unavailing, a squad of regulars with loaded muskets were drawn up, when the rioters dispersed, leaving several of their comrades on the ground badly injured.—Several of the rioters were subsequently arrested. Rum is said to have been the primary cause.

The Work of Restoration.

Intelligence from Texas is to the effect that there will be no trouble whatever in that State in the work of restoration. The information from the other Southern States is alike favorable. The Provisional Government are represented as doing all in their power to conform to the views of the President of the United States on that important subject.

The Public Debt.

Secretary McCulloch has published a statement of the public debt, as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns, and requisitions in the Department, up to the 31st of August, 1865. The recapitulation is as follows:

Amount of outstanding debt	
bearing interest in coin,	$1,108,310,191 80
Interest,	64,500,490 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money,	1,274,478,103 16
Interest,	73,631,037 74
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,503,020 09
Debt bearing no interest,	385,898,256 38
Total debt,	$2,757,089,671 43
Interest,	138,031,628 24
Legal-tender notes in circulation:	
One and two years 5 7-10 ct. notes,	$33,954,230
United States (old issue),	402,968
United States notes (new issue)	432,757,601
Compound interest notes (act March 3, '63),	15,000,000
Compound interese notes (act June 30, '64),	202,024,160
Total,	$684,138,950

As contrasted with the statement of the public debt, published on the 31st. of July, the principal has been increased $436,295 57 within the last month. The legal tender notes have been reduced $1,097,310. The amount of coin in the Treasury is $45,435,771 14, which is $10,096,913 40 more than a month ago. The currency now in the Treasury is $42,784,288 99, a reduction for the past month of $38,619,490 36. The suspended requisitions amount to $2,111,000.

Financial, Etc.

In New York Monday, gold sold at 144½.—U. S. 5 20's, 107½. N. C. Sixes, 71.

Cotton was firm, with sales of 1,200 bales at 42 cents.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—In provisions the market is active. Bacon Shoulders at 18 cents; Sides at 18½@19c., and Sugar-cured Hams at 28@31 cts; new prime Mess Pork sold at $27 50@28 and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 23½@24 cts. and Baltimore refined at 25½ cts.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter, MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE FROM CHARLOTTE TO THE NORTHERN CITIES, VIA

North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21 tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

Aug. 22 3m.

THE UNION STORE!

(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND,)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND,

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 21-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,

BY

STROTHER & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,

PUBLISHERS, AND

Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,

GREENSBORO', N. C.,

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Book, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above. au 10 1m

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WINNINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &, and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 28, 1865. 18 3mpd

GEORGE R. WILSON,

AUCTION AND GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

11 Campbell's Wharf,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

H. Rieman & Sons, W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore. | P. S. Marsh, New York. Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

August 26-2wpd

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Aug 18 1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.

Aug. 24-tsep20.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, New York. CHAS. H. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.

Aug 30. 20 tf.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

For particulars, see Circular, or address

REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
31. Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

Fine Hogs For Sale.

ON the 9th of September next, (Saturday,) I will sell at public auction, at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, TWENTY FIVE FINE HOGS, comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. K. FERRELL,
August 26 tds Steward.

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,

FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock. au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,

au 8-1m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(*Near old County Wharf,*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

au 8 tf

☞ City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

DR. W. R. MILLER.

August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION RECEIVING, AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14,---1st Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21-6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of **Produce**, and to make purchases of **Goods and Supplies** for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ATKINSON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 22-c1m.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PELL, Editor.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months,	$5,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

NOTICE.—Our friends in Wilmington who desire to subscribe for or advertise in the *Sentinel*, will please leave their names with

Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, No. 2, South Water Street.

Mr. A. E. Hall, No. 22, North Water Street.

Those in Newbern, with

Messrs. Foard & Cuningim.

Messrs. W. H. Oliver & Co.

Messrs. Hughes & Dill.

The Court Journal.

The *Standard* is generally understood to be the *organ* of Gov. Holden. Its editorials are sometimes attributed to him, but we believe this opinion does the Governor injustice. Moreover the *spirit* of the Court Journal does not seem to tally with the spirit of the Governor. The Governor is affable, kind, conciliatory but firm—the *Standard* is crusty, harsh and implacable.

The purpose of President Johnson is to reconstruct the Southern States, alone by the aid of those he deems loyal and true. He does not admit it seems, that some men who occupied positions of wealth and distinction, and who were active in promoting the rebellion, are at present, fit persons to take any part in reconstruction, either as representatives or voters. But we have misjudged the plan and purpose of the President, if it is not his purpose, to call to his aid as many of this class of persons as he can, with safety to the cause. This accounts, we think, for the fact, that he has in some instances pardoned individuals of this class, although there may have been strong local, political objections to them.

We understand Gov. Holden pledged fully to the President's policy, to understand his plan entirely, and determined to carry it out to the letter.—This seems to be understood among all intelligent persons among us. So far as we know, there is but little desire on the part of those persons, who suppose themselves to be included in that class whom the President does not wish to be active in the reconstruction, to take any part in it whatever. If any such persons have manifested any such desire, it has been at the urgent solicitations of the people. Generally speaking, the greater part of persons included in that class, have been prompted by no political motive in seeking pardon. They neither have a desire nor any intention to meddle with political affairs.—The condition of their own families and the families of many, more or less dependent upon them, has been the ruling motive in leading them to seek pardon. If we understand it, the President does not object to this. The object of the President and Gov. Holden, if we understand them, is not to keep them in a position in which their property may be confiscated. They do not wish to bring upon them greater ruin than has already befallen them, but the object we understand is, to continue them for a time under political disabilities, so as to prevent their interference in political affairs.

Now, if we are correct, and it strikes us as the most correct, reasonable and charitable solution of the purposes of the President, the object might be gained in the easiest possible way. We believe we speak what is the truth and nothing but the truth, in saying, that there is no sensible, reasonable gentleman in the South, who has borne a leading part in the rebellion, who desires pardon simply with the view of seeking political office, in order if he choose, to trammel the designs and purposes of the administration. If there be any such person in the South, we trust he will be utterly defeated in his aims. We would grant no such man pardon in any short time.—But, in order to remove all difficulty, it does appear to us, that if the Governors of the States were to say to all persons, whom they regard as coming under the President's exception, "Sir, I regard your past course as such, I cannot recommend you for immediate pardon. I do not mean that I think you are of that class whose property should be confiscated, but I shall advise that your pardon shall be suspended for a time, simply for political reasons." If the applicant be very offensive and the Governors believe that his property should be confiscated, the Governors should tell him so promptly. This frank course would secure the highest respect, and would relieve the President of much trouble. Of course, these suggestions are made, under the supposition that the President will be influenced as we think he ought to be in many cases, by the counsel of the Governors.

Moreover, this plan would greatly relieve the Court Journal. Our people are ready to obey orders. They only wish to know the wishes of the President and the Governor, to obey or acquiesce at once. We see no sign of irritation, of bad feeling toward the authorities, but it is the painful uncertainty which surrounds many that make them restive and uneasy. All that our people require is to know the orders of the government.

When our military authorities issue orders, they simply state what is required of citizens or soldiers. There are no threats, no rod of *interrorum* held over them. They are not told if you dont do so and so, what will be done with them. There is nothing of the sort. There is a dignity and an authority about them that impress the people at once with the iden, *that the thing must be done*, and it is done forthwith. Now that is what the people want in regard to reconstruction. They do not need hectoring Court Journals to threaten and warn them, as if they were mere children or slaves. The *Standard* has done quite enough of this of late. Such a course depreciates the dignity and force of the government in the estimation of the people—it misrepresents as we believe, the real temper and feelings of the Governor, and it is calculated to produce a dogged indifference to the success of his administration.

If the *Standard* were spotless itself. If it had a right to claim to be better and purer than other people, then it might hector over and threaten and abuse people. But the people remember that those who assume to be dictators, were once at least, indeed even now, are as great sinners as they are. The *Standard* must remember, it is not without sin itself, and though it is right and proper to instruct the people—to *teach* them their duty and to set them a proper example of obedience and good citizenship, it should cleanse itself before it throws stones.

In all our intercourse with Gov. Holden since he has been in office, he has been uniformly dignified, affable, kind and courteous in his deportment to every one. We have not heard of an exception. He puts on no lordly majesty to make people tremble in their shoes. Nothing like it. It is for this reason, we counsel the *Standard* to change its course, and imitate the temper and spirit of the Governor, unless it would misrepresent him before the public and seriously damage his administration.

The State Debt.

The exhibit made by Treasurer Worth of the present indebtedness of the State, which we published on yesterday, must be very gratifying to our people. The entire liability of the State on the face of its bonds and Treasury notes up to the 1st inst., after deducting its available means on hand, is $20,681, 695 73. Add to this the supposed English debt which accrued on account of blockading, (£60,000) and North Carolina has a public debt in round numbers, of $21,000,000.—Of this $13,619,500 was incurred before the war. During the war the actual debt incurred, on its face, was $16,596,485 61. These added together make an aggregate of $30,215,982 61, subject to a credit of $9,684,289 88, in Rail Road stocks and Bonds. The Treasurer we suppose, estimates these Bonds at their par value, which they will not bring in market, but which are worth that much to the State, perhaps, because thay promise to yield it at no distant day, 6 per cent. We think that is a safe calculation for all our Rail Roads if they are well managed. They will do better in the future in a short time, than in the past.

Now, with this data, let us look more closely at the State debt, which has been represented as so enormous as to justify "*prompt* non-assumption," or repudiation. The old debt which few we trust propose to repudiate, is only $13,619,500 including principal and interest up to the present time. The Rail Road Stocks and Bonds owned by the State, which the Public Treasurer puts down as assets amount to $9,684,289 88, estimated at par, should be put down as an offset to the old debt. The ascertained State debt incurred during the war, which the Public Treasurer puts down as debts contracted since May 20 1861, amount to $14,772,632.07. If we deduct from this amount the $1,500,000 bonds sent to England not used, also the bonds of the sinking fund, $2,372,500, and the bonds received for the sale of the steamer Advance, $130,000, the whole amounting to $4,002,500, it will leave only $10,770,132 07. Now for this sum most of which we presume the State issued its bonds, the State did not receive their intrinsic or gold value by one half or two thirds. If we scale it as justice and equity demand, it will reduce this part of her debt, if we scale it one half, it will only be $5,393,066,03, or if two-thirds it would be only $3,590,044,02. The temporary loans from Banks &c, and the Treasury notes if received in Confederate money or paid for debts at Confederate prices, amount to $6,926,353,54. If the State received par value for this, she should pay it.

Let us then see what is the actual debt which the State justly owes, leaving out of view the question whether or not the Federal Government will allow the recognition of any or all of the war debt of the State:

Old debt,		$13,619,500.00
Debts contracted and interest, during the war scaled one half only,		6,393,066,08
Loans from banks &c., at par,		680,017.29
Treas. notes at par,		5,246,336.25
		24,940,919.57
Add debt due in England,		300,000
		$25,240,919 57
Deduct assetts in R. R. Bonds, &c.		9,634,289 88
		$14,606,629.69

Now let it be understood that the debts due by the Counties, being all for humane and charitable objects are also subject to a heavy scaling, in order to reduce them to their intrinsic value, and so of individual debts contracted during the war. The real indebtedness of the people of North Carolina is heavy, very heavy even when reduced to the gold standard, but is it heavy enough to justify or to force repudiation? We trust not.

The Democratic Platform.

Having space to day we give that part of the platform of the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, adopted at its recent meeting, which has a general and not a local bearing. It will be seen that the Democracy of Ohio do not admit the fallacy, that the war has settled—proved or disproved any political principle, but that it has settled facts. The party still hold on to the old fossils, the famous Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98. Query. How can any Democrat abuse and villify any secessionist, who has made the Democratic platform his study and guide? These platforms have taught that political heresy from the beginning, and yet all over the land we hear Democrats abuse the advocates of secession,—What rank inconsistency. There have however, always been some good planks in the Democratic platforms. Unfortunately the bad planks were always relied upon more than the good ones—The real cause however, of the damage done the country by platforms and parties, was the fact, that they always trusted to the plank that was out more than to the planks that were in the platform. The one which is always trusted most to, is never *expressed* but understood; that is. "The five loaves and the two fishes." Nevertheless, the reader will find several good planks laid down that will do to stand upon.

The committee on resolutions, through the chairman, Judge Thurman, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That the federal government exists only by virtue of the federal constitution, and possesses no powers not granted by that instaement.

2d. *Resolved*, That the experience of the last four years has demonstrated, in an eminent degree, the wisdom of our forefathers, in insisting upon a strict construction of the federal constitution, and we utterly abhor the sophistry by which violations, the most plain and palpable, of the letter and spirit of that instrument, have been and are defended.

3d. *Resolved*, That the restored rights of the States are essential to the existence of a republican government, and to the liberties and prosperity of the people, and we are therefore unalterably opposed to a consolidation of all power in the hands of the federal government, the inevitable consequences of which would be to make that government the most despotic, corrupt and oppressive in the world.

4th. *Resolved*, The democracy of Ohio will maintain and defend, as they have always heretofore done, as essential to the existence of our federal system of government, the true doctrine of State rights, not nullification, not secession, but the theory of that system as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, as interpreted by their authors, the one by Madison in his report in 1789, and the other by Jefferson in his solemn official inaugural of 1801.

5th. *Resolved*, That the ordinance of secession being void, the so called seceded states are in the Union, as states, and are therefore entitled to all the reserved rights of the States, and to their due representation in Congress, and to vote at future elections of president and vice president, and any attempt of the general government, or any department thereof, to deprive them of these rights, would be an assault upon the rights of every state in the Union, and an effort to overthrow the government ordained by the constitution.

6th. *Resolved*, That to each State belongs the right to determine for itself the qualifications of its electors, and the general government cannot, nor can any department thereof, interfere directly or indirectly with the exercise of this right without a palpable violation of the constitution and of the reserved rights of the states.

7th *Resolved*. That the effort now being made to confer the right of suffrage upon negroes is an insidious attempt to overthrow popular institutions by bringing the right to vote into disgrace; that the negroes are not competent to the exercise of that right, nor is it necessary to their safety or protection; on the contrary, its exercise by them, if attempted, would be fraught with terrible calamities to both them and the whites, and we are, therefore, unequivocally opposed to negro suffrage.

8th *Resolved*, That the experience of four thousand years has demonstrated that negroes are not equal to white men, and all attempts to place them on a footing of equality, politically and socially, with the whites ever have proved and ever will prove failures; and all such attempts ever have proved and ever will prove injurious to both races.

9th. *Resolved*, That the government was made by white men, and so far as we have the power to preserve it, it shall continue to be a government of white men. [To this we say Amen.]—ED. SEN.

10th. *Resolved*, That under the rule of abolitionism, and especially under the recent military orders in Kentucky, the emigration of negroes into Ohio is a growing evil and in order that white labor should be protected against negro labor, and the people against negro pauperism, it is the duty of the legislature to discourage negro emigration into our state.

11th. *Resolved*, That the war having ceased, it is the duty of the government, state and federal and of every citizen, to strive and heal the wounds inflicted by it, and to bring about a fraternal feeling between the people of the different sections of the republic.

12th. *Resolved*, That the valor and fortitude of our troops have never been surpassed, and their patriotic devotion to the country can never be obliterated from our memories.

13th. *Resolved*, That we regard a national debt as a national curse, and in view of our immense debt, federal and state, and of the enormous expenditures of our federal and state governments, we demand an exercise of the most rigid economy by both; that all taxation by either shall be perfectly fair and equitable; that public expenditure shall be reduced to the lowest peace standard consistent with the public safety; and unnecessary offices, civil and military, shall be abolished and useless officers dispensed with; and that the tariff and internal revenue law be reduced to the exact revenue point sufficient for the government, economically and honestly administered.

14th. *Resolved*, That we most explicitly condemn the policy of the party in power, in creating thousands of millions of government debt, and attempting to exonerate the holders thereof from all obligations to pay their just proportion of taxes for the support of the state in which they reside; and thereby creating an odious and privileged moneyed aristocracy; and we declare it to be the immediate duty of congress and the state legislature to use all the legal and constitutional power they possess to subject money a invested to a burden of taxation, equal to that imposed upon other property for federal, state, and municipal purposes.

15. *Resolved*, That federal taxes should, as far as possible, be collected by the county treasurers of the state, and the people be relieved thereby from the horde of federal tax-gatherers who are now eating out their substance.

16th *Resolved*, That the freedom of speech of the press and of elections, *habeas corpus* and trial by jury, are the birthright of all American citizens, guaranteed by both federal and state constitutions; that we will maintain and defend them as such in every extremity, and that we denounce especially the arrest of citizens by military authority in states or places where civil tribunals are established, and their execution imprisonment or trial by military commissions as palpable infractions of the constitution and outrages upon public liberty and private rights.

17th. *Resolved*, That the continued suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* since the termination of the war, and when all pretense of necessity is passed, the denial of the right of trial by jury, and the trial of citizens not in the military service by military commissions, and the open interference with elections by military power, as in the recent instances in Kentucky and Tennessee, are revolutionary violations of the constitution, threatening the very existence of our most ancient and sacred rights; that they portend a danger to the country greater than has ever before menaced them, and which it is the duty of all good citizens to meet with the most determined opposition and most sleepless vigilance.

19th. *Resolved*, That while we will resolutely and persistently condemn all infractions of the constitution by whomsoever committed, while we regret that the terms of pacification agreed to by Major General Sherman in April last, were not at once ratified by the federal executive, we will nevertheless stand by President Johnson in all constitutional efforts to restore the States to the exercise of their rights and powers within the Union.

The News--The Mails.

The news at this juncture, is of very little public interest, yet owing to our poor mail facilities we cannot rely upon getting what little there is through the mails. For some cause the government will not allow telegraphic despatches to the press, South of Washington city. Hence we are thrown almost entirely upon the kindness of news agents and the Express company for any facilities of the sort we get. Telegraphic dispatches which would anticipate the mails is a desideratum, of which we hope the Raleigh press will be able to avail itself in a short time. Until that is done, whatever enterprise there may be in the daily press of this State, will be neutralized by the superior facilities of the Northern press.

We trust the mail route agents will enter upon their duties soon. At present our mail system is at odds and ends, and no one can rely upon it with certainty. This will explain to many why they do not get their papers, and why their letters do not get to hand.

The Convention.

The people are bringing out suitable candidates throughout the State. In most cases, men of real ability are named, and all of them so far as we have seen, are regarded as sound, loyal men. In this County, we shall have several candidates.—B. F. Moore, Esq., Col. W. H. Harrison, Henderson A. Hodge, Wm H. Hood and John L. Pennington, Esqrs. Perhaps others will be added in a few days. Rev. P. W. Dowd was announced but he has withdrawn. It is the purpose we believe, of some of the candidates to canvass. We learn that Mr Moore will find it impossible to do so, on account of the pressure of business upon him. He may be induced possibly to address the people at one or two points.

The people we trust will promptly select three out of the number, who are most able and upon whom they can rely with confidence.

MR. DAVIS' TRIAL.—Preparations are being made in Richmond for the renovation of the Court room in the Custom House at Richmond The District Court for Eastern Virginia is to be held there, and the presumption is now strong that Mr. Davis is to be tried there. We observe that prominent Southern lawyers are volunteering to defend him. His health is said to be better, and we hope the trial will soon come off. The press is becoming a little tired of the stereotyped heading "Jeff. Davis' Trial." Gen. B. F. Butler, it is said will aid the Attorney General in his prosecution.

A. H. STEPHENS.—The President declines to release Hon. A. H. Stephens, but directs that he shall be made as comfortable as circumstances will allow. Hon. Linton Stephens his half brother has been permitted to visit him.

The *Mississippian* learns that the Hon. Fulton Anderson and Colonel C. E. Hooker, of Jackson, have addressed a letter to Mr. Seward, tendering their services as counsel for Jefferson Davis.

Thirty Laplanders, dressed in furs and skins, accompanied by twelve Sweeds, have arrived in Saint Paul to settle in Minnesota.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.—The President Monday appointed Marshal B. Culpepper to be Collector of Customs for the District of Camden, in the State of North Carolina, and Wm. Drummond to be direct Tax Commissioner for the District of South Carolina.

Three thousand German families now living at the Cape of Good Hope, are desirous of emigrating to America, if some one will furnish them the means for the journey.

WHAT IT COSTS.—The Albany *Argus* calculates the cost to the Government of providing sustenance for freedmen now without employment, at 200,000 rations daily, (a small estimate probably,) at a cost of about 40 cents each, or $80,000 a day—over half a million of dollars per week, and nearly thirty millions of dollars per annum. Add to this the pay of superintendents of freedmen's camps and villages, and other expenses connected therewith, and the grand aggregate must approximate to about half the entire cost of the Government before the war.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHOE THREAD, Spun Cotton, Chloriform, and a Shot Gun.

BAKER, COWPER & Co.

Sep. 8, 1865-28 tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep. 8, 1865 28-1w.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE JUST received,

10 boxes Collins Axes,
150 setts Cups and Saucers,
800 " Plates,
50 dozen Tumblers,
80 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Candles,
5 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap,
12 cases Concentrated Potash,
5 cases Concentrated Lye,
1200 pounds clarified Copperas,
850 pounds Brimstone,
5 gross Matches,

Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves.

10 dozen Cotton Cards, No. 10.

1 dozen Wheel Heads.

Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Stew-pans, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Riding Whips, Cirsingles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Spades Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Hand Bells, Call Bells, [nice for parlor use.] Cart and Wagon Boxes, Axles, Springs, Tire Iron, Plow Iron, Enamelled Cloth, Dash Leather, Lace and Buggy Trimmings, Carriage Bolts, &c.

50 Kegs Cut Nails. Also, made up and ready for delivery, 50 dozen Coffee Pots, of various sizes, 25 dozen Stamped Dippers,

Our stock will receive accessions from the North by every steamer arriving at Newbern.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before doing so.

Sep. 6, 1865-28 2w.

WE are authorized to announce COL. WM. H. HARRISON, as a candidate for the State Convention.

Sep. 6, 1865-27 td.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insane Asylum, are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.

ED. D. FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.

Sep. 6, 1865 27 2w.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 22 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

SILKS, MERINOS
ALL WOOL, DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES, ALAPACAS,
PRINTS, BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC,
GOODS, JACONET MUSLIN
CAMBRICS, CORSET
JEANS, MARSEILLES,
IRISH LINEN, TABLE
CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LADIES AND MISSES COTTON HOSE, &c., &c., &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs Collars and Cuffs, Velvet and Silk Ribbons, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pomades, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys, and Children's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

A Good assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash.

Give us a call.

27-tf. WM. H. SMITH & CO.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER.

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher, desires to be employed as a classical, English and French Teacher, either in an Academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. A letter addressed to the editor of the *Sentinel* will receive a prompt reply.

Raleigh, September 6, 1865 26 1w.

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignements of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS—

Mr. Carraway, it will be seen offers a fine lot of goods in his line.

Notice the statement of the Bank of North Carolina.

Messrs. Baker, Cowper & Co., offer sundries and that excellent remedy for Rheumatism, called Whitfield's Remedy.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF N. C.—We are highly gratified to learn that through the energy of G. W. Swepson Esq., of Alamance with the co-operation of the citizens of this city and others, in a few weeks, will be established here, the First National Bank of North Carolina.

We are requested to state that the valuable property advertised by Mr. T. H. Smith of Thomasville in this paper, will be sold for $3000 instead of $3500. It must be very cheap at 3500.

There is nothing curious or interesting occuring in the city. Our colored population are making arrangements for the colored Convention which is expected to meet here soon. We observe that they express the hope that "the citizens of Raleigh will spread their doors wide to the free acceptation of their interests." A very lucid idea certainly. Of course they mean that the colored citizens will spread their doors &c., as to the rest we are not competent to decipher it.

It is announced that Col. Rush, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Redding and Rev. Dr. Craven are being run as candidates for the Convention in Randolph. We believe Dr. Craven has not yet signified his willingness to be a candidate.

We learn that Gov. Graham and Saml. F. Phillips are the candidates in Orange.

A. S. Merriman and L. L. Stewart are the candidates in Buncombe, Gen. Murphy McDowell, Reuben Swan, and David Bean in Cleaveland, and Todd R. Caldwell will be run in Burke.

From the Washington Correspondent of the New York News.

Numerical Strength of the Regular Army.

Several wild statements have been made in regard to the force to which the army has been reduced. One statement fixes the number as low as 43,000 men, and another puts it as high as 125,000. Both of these statements are wide of the mark. The truth is, it has not yet been determined to what extent the regular army shall be reduced. At present, the number of white troops in the service is about 150,000 men. It is the design of the President to have this force reduced to about 50,000 or 75,000; but how soon this will be done depends altogether upon the progress of the restoration of the Southern States to their former relations. As long as the present Military Departments are kept up, it is the intention of the Government to keep, under the generals in command thereof, a sufficient number of troops to be prepared for all emergencies. At present, the bulk of the forces, is concentrated in Texas, on the line of the Rio Grande, and in the adjacent Departments of Louisiana, under General Canby; of Mississippi, under General Slocum; of Arkansas, under General Reynolds; and of New Mexico and California, under Gen. McDowell. In these four Departments there are not less than 80,000 troops, of which full one-half, however, are negroes, and will very soon be disbanded, and made to lay aside the musket for those, more congenial and far more appropriate weapons, the shovel and the hoe.

In the Departments of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. Stoneman; Kentucky, Gen. Palmer; Virginia, Gen. Terry; North Carolina, Gen. Ruger; South Carolina, Gen. Gilmore; Georgia, General Steadman; Alabama, Gen. Wood; and Florida, Gen. Foster, there are not less than 75,000 troops, not more than 10,000 of whom are negroes. The white troops in these Departments will undoubtedly remain where they are for many months to come, probably for a year or two at least. These Departments embrace, with Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, the whole of the recently rebellious States; and although it is hoped that ultimately all of them will be restored to civil government without the conjunction of military government, and to the privilege of holding elections without the presence of military force, yet candor compels the statement to be made that there is no prospect of such a state of things at present.

In the Department of Missouri, under Gen. Pope, embracing the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Minnesota, and the Territories of Nebraska, Montana and Dakotah, a region of immense territorial extent far greater than any other of the military departments, and in which the threatened Indian war, if it takes place, will be fought, and in the department created, for the brave and unfortunate Gen. Wright, embracing the State of Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, there are probably 40,000 troops. In the Department of the East, commanded by Gen. Parke and Gen Hooker, embracing the States of New York and New Jersey, and the New England States; in the Middle Department, under Gen. Hancock, embracing Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware (and now Washington and the District of Columbia), both of which Departments are included in Gen. Meade's grand Military Division of the Atlantic—and in the Department of the Ohio, commanded by Gen. Ord, embracing the great States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, there are undoubtedly 30,000 troops—although 20,000 of them, with 30,000 more from the other Departments will probably be sent ultimately to the Southwest, to take the places of the 50,000 negro troops who are soon to be disbanded.

Thus, when the blacks are eliminated, there will remain about 150,000 white troops, and this will constitute the force of the army until our diplomatic relations with Mexico are resumed, either with the Republican Government, or with the Imperial Government under Maximilian. When this event takes place (and it is not to be looked for under six months or a year) the army will probably be reduced to 100,000 men. And when the Indian troubles are settled, which under the most favorable circumstances, can not be looked for under a year or two, the army will probably be reduced to 50,000 or 60,000 men, and they will be kept in the Southern States for two or three years now. The ultimate strength of the army, as finally reduced, will probably never be less than 50,000 men.

The Sharp's rifle factory, at Hatford, Ct., was entirely closed on Saturday night, for the first time since it has been in operation.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at the residence of his father in Chatham County, N. C., after a brief illness, JOHN W. HARRIS in the 16th year of his age. Death ever brings in its train sorrow and woe; in this instances its visitation has been peculiarly sad. Four years ago was a family happy and unbroken. Aged parents rejoiced in the love of affectionate daughters and felt a just pride in the good deeds of two noble sons. For these young men the world seemed full of promise. Not a cloud darkened their sky, not a shadow tinged its horizon, a career of honor and usefulness was before them. War came over our then fair land, and following its footsteps, De Witt Clinton Harris, the elder of the brothers, amidst the malarious influences of camp life, was stricken down and came home to die. An ornament to society—high-toned and chivalrous, gentle and loving, his death cast a gloom over the large circle of those who knew him. Sorrowing friends followed his remains to the grave and found comfort only in the thought, that one of the two was still spared. The hurricane of strife and carnage passed; the younger was left to cheer a father's wounded heart, to solace a mother's grieved spirit, to brighten a sister's sad remembrances. The ways of Providence are inscrutable. The funeral dirge of our brother has not died away, before the tolling bell sounds the requiem of the other. The writer knew the subject of this brief tribute long and well. Together we sported in boyhood's merry days, together participated amidst college scenes, together entered upon the busy threshold of life. In all that was generous, kind and manly, he was pre-eminent. As a son, he was dutiful and respectful; as a brother, considerately tender; as a friend, sincere and devoted. Frank to a fault, he was free from guile; benevolent, his purse was ever open to the poor; truthful, he scorned the dictates of policy, and followed the path of right. But neither tears of agony, the joys of the present nor the brightness of future hopes can stay the hand of death. He sleeps his last sleep, and in the quiet church yard near his home, he rests beside the brother he loved so truly. The flowers planted over his grave by affection's hand may wither and its petals mingle with the breeze; the clustering ivy may grow lifeless and bloom in verdure no longer; the sluggish stream, upon whose banks he has so often roamed may acknowledge the mastery of time and bend its course; but memory, ever true, founded upon his many virtues and high qualities, shall know no change. Unfading, it shall preserve his name until the measureless echoes of time shall tell of the reunion of parents, of brothers, of sisters, of friends.

CLIFTON.

STATEMENT,

SHEWING THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST, 1865.

RESOURCES.

Discounted Debts and other Securities,	$3,113,710 67
Bills of Exchange,	871,161 19
Real Estate and personal,	80,103 29
Due from other Banks,	8,055 13
Notes of other Banks and Treas. N. C. & C. & A. Notes,	269 607 59
Specie and Sterling Exchange,	379,141 25
Cash Vouchers,	3,285 76
	$4,498,074 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$2,500,000 00
Notes in Circulation,	2,191,770 00
Deposits,	196,783 51
Due to other Banks,	44,969 63
Dividends Unpaid,	94,707 83
General Profit and Loss,	358,735 91
Bills and Checks in Transitu,	8,117 90
	$4,498,074 78

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

WANTED,

BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price, either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow.

WM H. SMITH & CO.

27-tf.

VALUABLE TAR TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

THIS tract of 297½ Acres, a half mile from Pine Level Turnout, N. C. Central Rail Road, Johnson County, is the best kind of Tar Land, and will cut 3000 Cross Ties now very much needed. About 75 acres of it is good swamp land, desirable for farming purposes. Price $900 cash.

Apply to the

27-1w pd. PIONEER LAND OFFICE.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy,

THE EIGHTH Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2nd of October, 1865.

Excepting the Military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c, will be as heretofore.

TERMS: One hundred and five ($105) for the first three months of the term, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expense for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to

J. B. WHITE,
Superintendent H. M. A.
Late Sup't of S. C. Military Academy.

Sep. 6, 1865-27-twiw.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 26th inst., I will offer at public Auction, at the residence of the late James S. Yarbrough, deceased, near Franklinton, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit:

50 or 60 Head of Hogs Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, and 4 125 bushels of Wheat.

At the same time and place I will rent the plantation of the said deceased for the ensuing year, if not disposed of privately before that day. The plantation is a very desirable one, with a first rate new and commodious Dwelling, and every necessary outhouse—all in good repair.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Executor.

Sep. 6, 1865 27-1w.

LATE NEWS.

We are again under obligations to Mr. Harris, news agent for the latest dates.

The President on Saturday last pardoned a number of petitioners from Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia and Tennessee.

The next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, will meet in Philadelphia on the 4th of Oct.

A nest of gamblers was broken up in Lynchburg on Friday last by the Provost Marshall.

All over the South the weather is spoken of as excessively hot.

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of Miss MANALA SILVERTHORN will take place at the residence of Mrs. Martindale at 10 o'clock, this (Friday) morning. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

September 8, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	11 00	to	11 50
Extra Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
Superfine,	10 00	to	10 50
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound, dull,	25	to	00
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	35	to	40
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	30
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	30
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 00
RICE—per pound,			20

Flour is scarce and in good demand.

W. R. ANDREWS' COLUMN.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BOXES CHEESE,
At W. R. ANDREWS'

30 KITS NEW MACKEREL,
At W. R. ANDREWS'.

400 LBS SMOKED BEEF
At W. R. ANDREWS.'

1000 POUNDS CANVASSED HAMS--Sugar Cured
At W. R. ANDREWS.'

1000 LBS. SIDE BACON,
At W. R. ANDREWS'.

15 BOXES SPERM CANDLES,

15 boxes Adamantine Candles,
200 pounds Smoked Beef Tongues,
300 pounds Fresh Butter,
MESS PORK,
MESS BEEF,
CIDER VINEGAR,
N. ORLEANS SYRUP.

Fresh Crackers of all Kinds!

RIO, JAVA AND
LAGUIRA COFFEES,
BLACK, IMPERIAL AND
YOUNG HYSON TEAS.

All Kinds of Fancy Groceries!

CROCKERY,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARES,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LIQUORS

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY, STAR WHISKEY, OLD APPLE BRANDY, OLD PORT WINE, OLD MADERIA, OLD SHERRY, OLD COGNAC BRANDY, BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BLACKBERRY WINE, PORTER, ALE, CASTILIAN BITTERS, CHAMPAIGN WINES, WOLF'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM KNAPPS, &c, &c., &., &&.

TOBACCOS.

CIGARS of different brands. OLD DURHAM TOBACCO, by the drum and in bulk. SOLACE, REVIVER, YELLOW BANK FINE CUT, CHEWING TOBACCO, SIGNET do., 6 years old.

At W. R. ANDREWS'.

Sept mber 5, 1865-26 tf.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F. MOORE Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.

September 5, 1865-25-td.

TO the members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

IMPORTANT

TO Coopers, Laborers and Team Owners.

PROPOSALS INVITED

For the Melting, Straining, Barreling and Transporting to the Railroad 25,000 to 30,000 Barrels of Rosin in Johnston County, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer of North Carolina, his agent to contract for getting up all the Rosin belonging to the State in Johnston County, he invites sealed proposals until Tuesday the 12th day of September next, for contracts to make barrels, melt rosin, fill and head up barrels, and to transport to the Railroad all the Rosin in the following beds, to wit:

Two beds, Amos Coats,' Johnson's District, 1,000 barrels each to be delivered at Clayton Depot; distance 18 miles. One bed, A. L. Bailey's, Shelter District, 11,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 21 miles, or Averasboro Landing 11 miles. One bed, A. D. Northam's old Still place, Ingram's District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 14 miles. One bed at Earpsboro', O'Neal District, 2,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. One bed, L. Whitley's old Still place, and at Tar Landing, Ingram's District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 10 miles. One bed, B. A. Woodall, Shelter District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 16 miles, or Averasboro Landing, 11 miles. One bed, J. W. Hudson's, Meadow District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 26 miles. Mary A. Lee's interest in bed near Jerry L. George's, Meadow District, 800 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 22 miles.

Proposals will be received for any part or the whole of this work. For instance, A may propose to make and deliver the barrels, C to melt, strain rosin, fill and head up the barrels, and C to haul to Depot of any one or more particular beds, while D may propose to take the whole job at any particular bid or all the bids.

The barrels must be of good seasoned pine, well put up in eight substantial hoops, of the usual turpentine barrel size. The rosin all to be melted and strained. Contractors for melting and straining will be required to securely head each barrel by nailing in wooden hoops as a head lining. Contractors will also be required to expedite the work as rapidly as possible, and will be required to perform one fourth part of their contracts each month, completing the whole by the first day of February, 1866. Each contractor will be required to enter into bond with approved security, with condition for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

The State will make partial payment to contractors as the work progresses, reserving in each case at least one-third of the amount due to each until the contract is completed, but no money will be paid in advance for work not performed.

The quantity of rosin in each bed as given above is the estimated quantity. Should it run over or fall under the estimate, the contract will be considered filled only when the whole bed is taken up.

The right to reject proposals is reserved. Those who make proposals can learn whether or not they have been accepted by calling at my store on Friday the 15th September, or any day thereafter.

W. H AVERA,
Agent for Pub. Treas of North Carolina.

Silverdale, Johnston Co., Post office address, Smithfield, N. C.

NOTE.—Where there are two places of delivery, named for any bid, bidders for contracts for hauling will be particular to specify at what place they propose to deliver, and if for both places, the amount for each place separate and distinct.

W. H. A., Agent, &c.

Johnston Co., Aug. 28, 1865-22-tsep12.

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7 40	P. M.
" Greensboro,	2 07	A. M.
" Salisbury,	6 45	"
Arrive Charlotte,	10 10	"

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	8 00	A. M.
" Greensboro,	12 50	P. M.
" Salisbury,	5 00	"
Arrive Charlotte,	8 20	"

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3 00	P. M.
" Salisbury,	6 25	"
" Greensboro,	10 15	"
Arrive Raleigh,	4 30	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5 25	A. M.
" Salisbury,	9 00	"
" Greensboro,	1 05	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7 30	"

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M, Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12-21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave	Raleigh,	5 00	A. M.
"	Mill Brook,	5 25	"
"	Huntsville,	5 46	"
"	Wake,	6 13	"
"	Franklinton,	7 10	"
"	Kittrell's,	8 12	"
"	Henderson,	8 53	"
"	Junction,	9 30	"
"	Ridgeway,	9 56	"
"	Warrenton,	10 15	"
"	Macon,	10 37	"
"	Littleton,	11 20	"
"	Gaston,	12 00	"
Arrive	Weldon,	1 00	P. M

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave	Weldon,	10 00	A. M
"	Gaston,	11 00	"
"	Littleton,	11 45	P. M
"	Macon,	1 34	"
"	Warrenton,	1 47	"
"	Ridgeway,	2 21	"
"	Junction,	2 39	"
"	Henderson,	3 21	"
"	Kittrell's,	4 03	"
"	Franklinton,	4 44	"
"	Wake,	5 33	"
"	Huntsville,	5 50	"
"	Mill Brook,	6 21	"
Arrive	Raleigh,	7 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
28-tf. Superintendent.

GOLD PENCIL AND PEN LOST.

LOST on Tuesday last between the Baptist Church and the residence of Thomas Branch, Esq., a Gold Pencil and Pen. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the Editor of the *Sentinel*.

Raleigh, Sept. 1 22-3t.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in the City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, mineral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.

September 1, 1865 23 tf.

L. P. OLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HILLSBORO STREET,
Near the Exchange Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

TO TRAVELLERS!!

The Quickest, Cheapest Route
FROM
RALEIGH TO FAYETTEVILLE.

SIX Passenger Hack running three times a week from Morrisville on the N. C. Rail Road to Jonesboro on the Western Rail Road.

Passengers wishing to travel over this route will leave Raleigh on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7.40 P. M., and reach Fayetteville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

Returning, leave Fayetteville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., and reach Raleigh Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. BAKER, Proprietor.

Sept 1st, 1865-23 6t.

*** *Standard* copy 6 times.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, - - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington,	Greensboro',
New Berne,	Salisbury,
Goldsboro',	Charlotte,

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

☞ *Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.*

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct. Rules in the hands of all Agents.

Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

☞ Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1865-23-tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers, having bought out the ICE BUSINESS of Mr. Aaron Gage in this place, beg leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro, Raleigh, and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton or more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, and promptly attended to. We sell at the market rates. Families supplied with 100 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $3.

S. A. DAVIS,
D. N. KILBURN.

Newbern, N. C., Aug 29, 865 21-2w pd.

ROOMS TO RENT.

THE rooms in the third story over the store of John C. Palmer, are for rent. Enquire of

J. C. PALMER.

sep 5, 1865-23-3t.

A Charming New Book!

In Press: will be issued by 1st of October, 1865.

BY WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
FIELD AND FIRESIDE BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
58 FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,

NAMELESS:

By Miss FANNY MURDAUGH DOWNING. One Volume. 16 mo, Fine Cloth. Price $2.

THIS is really a charming story of heart life and the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the absorbing plot so nicely interwoven, it abounds in suggestive, pleasing thoughts; reflective and descriptive passages, grand and exquisite in character and finish. Wherever "Nameless" is read it will be prized as a thoughtful and valuable—though silent—friend. Society will receive such a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the trade, or from single subscribers, may be forwarded at once.

*** Editors inserting this advertisement with this note will receive a copy of the book.

sep 7-24-tf.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

100 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds. Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

WITHOUT THE CHILDREN.

O! the weary, solemn, silence
Of a house without the children,
O! the strange, oppressive stillness
Where children come no more!
Ah! the longing of the sleepless
For the soft arms of the children,
Ah! the longing for the faces,
Faces gone forevermore,
Peeping through the open door.

Strange it is to wake at midnight,
And not hear the children breathing,
Nothing but the old clock ticking,
Ticking, ticking by the door;
Strange to see the little dresses
Hanging up there all the morning;
And the gaiters—ah! their patter,
We will hear them nevermore
On our mirth-forsaken floor.

What is home without the children!
'Tis the earth without the verdure,
And the sky without its sunshine,
Life is withered to the core!
So we'll leave this dreary desert,
And we'll follow the Good Shepherd
To the greener pastures vernal,
Where the lambs have gone before
With the Shepherd evermore!

Lady Duff Gordon in Egypt--New Pictures of Egyptian Life.

Lady Duff Gordon has just published in London, "Letters from Egypt" written from 1862 to 1865, in which new pictures of life in that country are given. The Examiner says of this volume: "Lady Duff Gordon gives a kindly account of the people with whom she has lived in close intimacy and hearty friendship during three winters and more. She may write enthusiastically, now and then unreasonably; sober Englishmen may shake their heads at her favorable mention or generous excuse of ways of thought and life grievously opposed to the orthodox rule of European society; but everything she writes is worth reading and thinking over. Rarely have we met so charming a travel book, so simple and honest a photograph of the life of a strange people, so unaffected and eloquent a plea for christian sympathy towards a wretched and degraded race.

The author writes:

"My conclusion is the heretical one, that to dream of converting here is absurd, and, I will add, wrong. All that is wanted is more general knowledge and education, and the religion will clear and develop itself; the elements are identified with those of Christianity, encumbered as that has been, with asceticism and intolerance. The creed is simpler, and there are no priests, I think that the faith has remained wonderfully rational, considering the extreme ignorance of those who held it. I will add my maid's practical remark: "The prayers are a fine thing for a lazy people; they must first wash, and the prayer is a capital drill."

But Mealemism does not always keep men clean.

AN OLD AND DIRTY SAINT.

"Some way above Belyonch, Omar asked eagerly for leave to stop the boat, as a great Sheik had called to us, and we should inevitably have some disaster if we disobeyed. So we stopped, and Omar said, 'Come and see the Sheik ma'am.' I walked off, and presently found about thirty people, including all my own men, sitting on the ground round St. Simeon Stylites, without the column. A hideous old man, like Polyphemus, utterly naked, with the skin of a rhinoceros all cracked with the weather, sat there, and had sat night and day, summer and winter, motionless, for twenty years. He never prays, he never washes, he does not keep Ramadan, and yet he is a saint. Of course I expected a good pealty curse from such a man; but he was delighted with my visit; asked me to sit down; ordered his servant to bring me sugar cane; asked my name, and tried to repeat it over again; he was quite talkative, and full of jokes and compliments, and took no notice of any one else—Omar and my crew smiled and nodded, and all congratulated me heartily.

Such a distinction proves my own excellence (as the Sheik knows all people's thoughts) and is sure to be followed by good fortune. Finally Omar proposed to say the Fat'hah, in which all joined except the Sheik, who looked rather bored by the interruption, and who desired us not to go so soon, unless I was in a hurry. A party of Bedouins came up on camels, with presents for the holy man, but he took no notice of them, and went on questioning Omar about me, and answering my questions. What struck me was the total absence of any sanctimonious air about the old fellow; he was quite worldly and jocose. I suppose he knew that his position was secure, and thought his dirt and nakedness were sufficient proofs of his holiness. Omar then recited the Fat'hah again, and we rose and gave the servant a few tadaha. The saint takes no notice of this part of the proceedings, but he asked me to send him twice my handful of rice for his dinner—an honor so great that there was a murmur of congratulation through the whole assembly."

ARAB WOMEN.

"Omar came running after, and wondered I was not afraid. I laughed, and said they were much too pretty and kind looking to frighten any one, which amused them exceedingly. They all wanted me to go and eat in their houses, and I had a great mind to do it; but the wind was fair and the boat waiting, and I bade my beautiful friends farewell. They all asked if we wanted anything—milk or eggs—for they would give it with pleasure. It was not their custom to sell things, they said. I offered a bit of money to a little naked child, but his mother would not let him take it. I shall never forget the sweet engaging creatures at that little village, or the dignified politeness of an old weaver whose loom I walked into to look at, and who also wished to "set a piece of bread before me." It is the true political, pastoral life of the Bible in the villages where the English have not been, and happily they don't land at the little places.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

LADY TEACHER WANTED.

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to C. B RIDDICK,
Kittrell's Depot N. C.
Aug 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchants

And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather, and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a for physician. Also a complete travelling basket.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.
BAKER COWPER & Co.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. I Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R. W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
25 tsep18.

Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them. SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-law6w [m]

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.
Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.
T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8-3m

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.
REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.
No. 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C, who promises to give their business his prompt attension, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.
Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.
GEORGE T. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.
sep 5, 1865 24 tf.